GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

ABSTRACT

Fisheries Department – Central Sector Scheme on Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries – Operative Guidelines for implementation of the schemes - Approval – Orders – Issued.

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ANIMAL HUSBANDRY, DAIRY DEVELOPMENT & FISHERIES (FISH) DEPARTMENT

G.O.RT.No. 269 Dated: 21-11-2016

Read the following:-

1. From the Commissioner of Fisheries, A.P., Vijayawada, Lr.No.4726/B/2014, dated: 07.09.2016.
2. G.O.Rt.No.2033, Finance (FMU-A-C-AHDDF,CS) Department, Dated: 07.10.2016.
3. G.O.Rt.No.246, AHDD&F(Fish) Department, Dated: 25.10.2016.
4. From the Commissioner of Fisheries, A.P., Vijayawada, Lr.No.4726/B/2014, Dated: 28.10.2016.

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ORDER:

In pursuance of the orders issued in the G.O. 2nd read above, Government have accorded administrative sanction to the Commissioner of Fisheries, Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada for an amount of Rs.6,98,00,000/- (Rupees Six Crores Ninety Eight Lakhs only) under Central Sector Scheme from the B.E provision 2016-17 towards meeting the expenditure for the scheme on "Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries", vide G.O. 3rd read above.

2. In the reference 4th read above, the Commissioner of Fisheries, Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada has reported that, Government of India have not issued any detailed operative guidelines for implementation of the scheme on "Blue Revolution : Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries ". Hence, he has furnished the draft operative guidelines for the schemes, for which Govt. of India share of funds sanctioned under Central Sector Scheme, during 2016-17 and requested the Government to approve the same and to issue orders accordingly.

3. After careful examination of the matter, Government hereby approve the operative guidelines for implementation of the schemes on "Blue Revolution: Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries" and ordered accordingly. The operative guidelines of the schemes are appended as Annexure to this order.

4. The Commissioner of Fisheries, Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada shall take necessary action in the matter, accordingly.

(BY ORDER AND IN THE NAME OF THE GOVERNOR OF ANDHRA PRADESH)

Dr. MANMOHAN SINGH
SPECIAL CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To
The Commissioner of Fisheries, Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada.
The District Fisheries Officers through the Commissioner of Fisheries, Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada.

Copy to:
The OSD to M (Agri, AH, DD & F).
The P.S to Spl.Chief Secretary to Government, AH, DD & F Dept.
SF/SC.

//FORWARDED::BY ORDER//

SECTION OFFICER

ANNEXURE to G.O.Rt.No. 269 , Dt. 21.11.2016.

Operational Guidelines for taking up Cage Culture in Reservoirs

Introduction

Cage culture of fish is an intensive production method that allows the fishers / farmers to utilize existing farm ponds, tanks, reservoirs or derelict water bodies unsuitable for open pond culture, by enclosing fish in cages or pens. Cage culture is in practice in many countries as it has certain advantages like:

- Many water resources can potentially be used, including ponds, lakes, reservoirs, rivers, and streams.
- Flexibility of management,
- Ease and low cost of harvesting
- Cage culture requires a relatively small financial investment.
- Feeding, sampling, observation, and harvesting are all comparatively simple.
- The pond or water resource can still be used for other activities like fishing.
- Production can be substantially enhanced
- The state of Andhra Pradesh is having bountiful inland water resources that can be effectively and efficiently utilised for tapping fishery wealth.

Objectives:

- To utilize the reservoirs for installation of aquaculture cages to get more productivity and production from the reservoirs
- To facilitate direct and indirect employment generation
- To improve the Socio – economic status of fishers
- To double the income of the fishers and entrepreneurs
- To provide better marketing post harvest infrastructure with modern technologies and global best innovations.

The reservoirs should be identified for installation of cages based on the criteria of the depth of water, accessibility, interest of the fishermen, absence of the predators like crocodiles, wind action on the location of the cages, convenience in providing feed, maintenance, harvest of fish etc...

Pattern of Assistance:

The unit cost is Rs.80.00 lakhs approximately. The GOI of share under Blue Revolution is Rs.36.00 lakhs . Balance project cost will be met from Fisheries Development Scheme of Normal Sate Plan budget 2016-17. The beneficiaries will be licensed fishers of reservoirs / FCSs. The components include capital cost on 24 cages (batteries of 6 cages each), cage nets, subsidiary facilities like working shed, Life buoys, life jackets, boats, 4 wheeler low cost vehicle and on working capital on input cost, cost of seed, fish seed rearing in rearing ponds, transpiration of feed, seed etc., creation of infrastructure and marketing facilities and project implementation cost etc..

Component wise cost of cage culture

Sl.No.	Particulars	Approximate cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1	**Capital cost** (cages, cage nets, subsidiary facilities like working shed, Life buoys, life jackets, boats, 4 wheeler low cost vehicle for transportation of feed , seed, nets etc.,)	**40.00**
2	**Working capital** (Fish seed, feed and management etc.,	**40.00**
	Total	**80.00**

Mode of Implementation:

1. Supply and installation of cages work will be entrusted to reputed companies by calling for tenders.
2. The species to propose to be culture are red tilapia, *Pangasius*, Jayanthi rohu, Amur carp or any other permitted species as per the suitability of the water body or economics.
3. Work Stations, FRP Boats, Life Jackets & Lifebuoys shall be procured through Quotations/tenders.
4. The DFO's concerned will procure fish feed as per the requirement from time to time as per the beneficiaries choice only.
5. Working group with one member for two cages for management of cages has to be selected among the license holders / Fishermen Cooperative Society members/ MMGs/ SHGs. They shall undergo training on sight at the existing cage culture facilities operated in other states like Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Maharashtra through sponsoring of department, TATA TRUST with whom the Department is associated for capacity building of the fishers which includes cage culture beneficiaries.
6. Modalities will be worked out in consultation with stakeholders of FCS / SHGs / Entrepreneurs about the apportionment of sale proceeds.
7. The ownership of cages vested with Department of Fisheries only.
8. DFOs and concerned FDOs are responsible for successful implementation of the project
9. The DFOs will play facilitator role for this activity and the field level functionaries will have to guide the working group that is maintaining the cages under close monitoring and scrutiny of the records and registers in order to make the programme fool proof.
10. The entire cost of the cage culture will be borne by the department up to the harvesting of the 1st crop. To sustain the activity on long term basis till the cage culture is established in the state as a viable livelihood activity for the poor fishers who depend on the reservoir fishery, the quantum of assistance to be provided by the department to the beneficiary group to maintain the cage culture from 2nd crop onwards will be decided by the Commissioner of Fisheries based on the feedback on the result of the 1st crop of cage culture.

Operative Guidelines on Establishment of Large Feed Mills

Introduction

The state of Andhra Pradesh is endowed with rich potential to harvest fishery resources to promote rapid development and livelihood opportunities. The contribution of Fisheries sector GSDP (2015-16) is 5.40%. During 2015-16, the total fish production is lakh tones of fish and 4.91 lakh tones of shrimp totalling to 23.52 lakh tones of fish and shrimp production. With the enormous potential for production from aqua sector, there is a long-felt need to strengthen the infrastructure facilities. Aquaculture is the fastest growing food animal sector. Farmed fish and shrimp feed that is specially formulated to contain all the essential nutrients they need to keep them healthy and growing and maintain the human health benefits of seafood consumption. Aquaculture represents the most efficient method by which feed is converted to edible protein. Feed contributes significant cost in aquaculture operations and play an important role in the successful production of fish and shrimp for human consumption. So establishment of feed mills to meet the requirements of small and marginal farmers is important.

Objectives:

- To set up of Large formulated pelleted feed mills which will be a cost cutting exercise and the aqua farmers will get more benefit as their investment on feed is high
- The main objective is to sustain the fish/shrimp production and exports which contributed to government revenues and livelihood protection of fish/shrimp cultivators and dependent communities.

- Providing farmers with well-balanced feed at cost-effective prices is a prerequisite to profitable production.
- To address Formulation issues, and Formulation of good quality diets in particular the provision of species-specific feeds that address the nutritional requirements of the different life stages of the farmed animal remain important topics for both commercial and farm-made feed production sectors.
- Assessment of locally available ingredients suitable for inclusion in diets, including seasonality, quality, quantity and price
- Organization of manufacture of diets, either in cooperation with a local pelleting mill or by installation of machinery at farm sites

Beneficiaries:

- Entrepreneurs

Pattern of Assistance:

- The unit cost is 100.00 lakhs. The subsidy will be 50% of the unit cost/project cost and with a maximum ceiling limit of 50.00 lakhs per unit. The balance project cost shall be met by beneficiary or Bank loan.
- The beneficiary should not have availed subsidy earlier for this units from State, Central of any organization.
- The financial assistance shall not be provided under the scheme for acquisition purchase/ transfer/ lease of land required for implementation of the intended project.
- The project proponents are required to acquire necessary land (in case of non-availability of land with them) at their own cost and complete all processes requiring land acquisition, before submission of the proposal for financial assistance under the scheme.
- The projects having land on long term lease shall also be considered for financial assistance under the scheme. However, the lease period/ agreement shall not be less than a minimum period of 10 (ten) years.
- In case, the project proponent terminates the lease agreement intermediately (earlier that the agreed lease period) and sells out the land as well as facilities created with financial assistance under the scheme under any unavoidable circumstances whatsoever, they shall have to return the entire financial assistance availed till that time, with applicable interest, in one instalment.

Model of Component wise unit cost of Large feed mill:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Approximate cost (Rs. in akhs)
1	**Capital cost (Equipment and infrastructure)** 1. Land Development, Storage (Wear house), Machinery Hall, Office, lab facility, Generator Room, Electrification (3 Phase), Potable water & supply system, Storage Shed and any other facility required. 2. Ring Dye Pellet Mill Grinder (Hammer Mill & Micro pulverizer), Mixer, Drier, Boiler, sieve Assembly Conditioner, electrical balance, Packing Plastic Feed bags, Packing Thread & Bag Closure and any other infrastructure utilized for the feed mill.	**20.00** **80.00**
	Total	**100.00**

Documents Required:

1. Application form for requisition of assistance
2. Clear title in the name of the applicant or if land is on lease, the lease shall be for a minimum period of 10 years supported by registered lease deed..
3. Detailed Project Report/ Self Contained Proposals
4. Bank consent letter extending loan, if bank loan is availed.

5. Quotations for the equipment
6. Copies of all required statutory permissions.

Mode of Implementation:

1. Wide publicity for the scheme will be given both in print and electronic media about the scheme inviting applications from prospective entrepreneurs either through DFOs or to the Commissioner of Fisheries directly.
2. A six member committee shall be constituted with the Commissioner of Fisheries as chairman, Joint Director of Fisheries at Head office and four other members (one representative each from CIFA and MPEDA, the DFO of the concerned district and Principal , SIFT, Kakinada) . The Committee shall assess the validity of the ownership of the applicants, documents, etc. including financial capacity of the applicants, as also to undertake other required infrastructure and also evaluate the applications received and visit the site and submit reports on the feasibility/non-feasibility of each of the project and make recommendations for sanction of subsidy. .
3. Based on the recommendations of the Committee, the Commissioner of Fisheries, A.P shall issue sanction letter to beneficiary. The beneficiary shall commence grounding of the scheme within 3 months from the date of sanction letter is issued.
4. The subsidy will be released to the bank account of the beneficiary as back ended subsidy after commercial operation of the plant.
5. The beneficiary shall display on the facility created prominently that the "The Feed Plant has been financially assisted by Department of Fisheries, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh".
6. The beneficiary shall not sell the facility before 5 years from the date of sanction of subsidy. If this condition is violated, Govt will have the authority to recall the subsidy.
7. The DFO should submit U.C along with work completion report and the photographs of the facility within one month of grounding the scheme**.**
8. The DIC & PCB should monitor the unit for ensuring environmental friendly production and to prevent adverse events, technological failure, natural disasters, etc.

Establishment of Small Feed Mills

Introduction

The state of Andhra Pradesh is endowed with rich potential to harvest fishery resources to promote rapid development and livelihood opportunities. The contribution of Fisheries sector GSDP (2015-16) is 5.40%. During 2015-16, the total fish production is lakh tones of fish and 4.91 lakh tones of shrimp totaling to 23.52 lakh tones of fish and shrimp production. With the enormous potential for production from aqua sector, there is a long-felt need to strengthen the infrastructure facilities. Aquaculture is the fastest growing food animal sector. Farmed fish and shrimp feed that is specially formulated to contain all the essential nutrients they need to keep them healthy and growing and maintain the human health benefits of seafood consumption. Aquaculture represents the most efficient method by which feed is converted to edible protein. Feed contributes significant cost in aquaculture operations and play an important role in the successful production of fish and shrimp for human consumption. So establishment of feed mills to meet the requirements of small and marginal farmers is important.

Objectives:

- To set up of small formulated pelleted feed plants which will be a cost cutting exercise and the aqua farmers will get more benefit as their investment on feed is high
- The main objective is to sustain the fish/shrimp production and exports which contributed to government revenues and livelihood protection of fish/shrimp cultivators and dependent communities.
- Providing farmers with well-balanced feed at cost-effective prices is a prerequisite to profitable production.

- To address formulation issues, and formulation of good quality diets in particular the provision of species-specific feeds that address the nutritional requirements of the different life stages of the farmed animal remain important topics for both commercial and farm-made feed production sectors.
- Assessment of locally available ingredients suitable for inclusion in diets, including seasonality, quality, quantity and price
- Organization of manufacture of diets, either in cooperation with a local pelleting mill or by installation of machinery at farm sites

Beneficiaries:

- Fish farmers / FCSs/SHGs

Pattern of Assistance:

- The unit cost is 15.00 lakhs. The subsidy will be 50% of the unit cost/project cost and with a maximum ceiling limit of 7.50 lakhs per unit. The balance project cost shall be met by beneficiary or Bank loan.
- The beneficiary should not have availed subsidy earlier for this units from State, Central of any organization.
- The financial assistance shall not be provided under the scheme for acquisition purchase/ transfer/ lease of land required for implementation of the intended project.

Component wise cost:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Approximate cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1	**Capital cost (Equipment and infrastructure)** 1. Farm shed, Electrification (3 Phase), Potable water, storage operation and any other facility required. 2. Pellet mill, grinder, mixer, drier, cooker/autoclave and any other infrastructure utilized for the small feed mill.	**2.50** **7.50**
	Total	**10.00**

Documents Required:

1. Application form for requisition of assistance
2. Clear title in the name of the applicant or if land is on lease, the lease shall be for a minimum period of 5 years supported by registered lease deed..
3. Detailed Project Report/ Self Contained Proposals
4. Bank consent letter extending loan, if bank loan is availed.
5. Quotations for the equipment
6. Copies of all required statutory permissions.

Mode of Implementation:

1. Wide publicity for the scheme will be given in the local media, both print and electronic about the scheme.
2. The applications received shall be scrutinized by DFO and assess the validity of the ownership of the applicants, documents, etc. including financial capacity of the applicants, as also to undertake other required infrastructure.
3. A five member committee shall be constituted with District Collector/Joint Collector-II as a chairman, DFO of the district concerned as convener , three other members (one representative each from CIFA and MPEDA and Principal , SIFT, Kakinada). The Committee will evaluate the applications received and visit the site and submit reports on the feasibility/non-feasibility of each of the project and make recommendations for sanction of subsidy. .
4. After approval of the District Collector, sanction letter is issued to

beneficiary. The beneficiary shall commence grounding of the scheme within 3 months from the date of sanction letter is issued.

5. The subsidy will be released to the bank account of the beneficiary as back ended subsidy after commercial operation fo the plant.
6. The beneficiary shall display on the facility created prominently that the "The Feed Plant has been financially assisted by Department of Fisheries, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh".
7. The beneficiary shall not sell the facility before 5 years from the date of sanction of subsidy. If this condition is violated, Govt will have the authority to recall the subsidy.
8. The DFO should submit U.C along with work completion report and the photographs of the facility within one month of grounding the scheme**.**
9. The DIC & PCB should monitor the unit for ensuring environmental friendly production and to prevent adverse events, technological failure, natural disasters, etc.

Guidelines for the Construction of Fish Landing Centres near Reservoirs

Introduction:

Andhra Pradesh is endowed with good potential for inland fisheries development. The inland fishery resources include important rivers like Godavari, Krishna, Penna, Vamsadhara and canals from the irrigational sources covered about 11,514 Kms and about 104 medium and major reservoirs with a water spread area of 2.82 lakhs ha besides Kolleru freshwater lake with an extent of about 0.90 lakh ha, wherein, there is regular fishing by the licensed fishers/members of FCS. The Fish landing centers play an important link in the post harvest chain with adequate post harvest facilities enabling the Fishermen Co-operative societies to save the post harvest losses and will fetch more prices to the unit catch. The fish caught at different locations in the reservoir is collected by using boats. But at the fish landing centre where the catch is pooled are lacking infrastructure facility for segregating, grading and preserving them in ice and for its quick transport to the fish markets. The consumers will get the fish in hygienic condition.

Objectives and rationale of the project:

The important objectives are:

- To create hygienic facilities for post harvest fish handling
- To improve the socio- economic conditions of Fishermen by maintaining by reduction of post harvest losses.
- Increased incomes and savings**.**

Criterion for selection of reservoirs:

- Reservoirs in which there is regular fishing either by licensed fishers or the members of the lease holder FCS.
- The fishermen shall utilize the infrastructure for fish landing, fish grading/ segregation, icing, packing, net repair etc.,
- The site should not get inundated at the full reservoir level.
- The site shall have approach for fish transportation.

Beneficiaries:

- Department will take up the facility for the benefit of Inland FCS / Active Licensed reservoir fisher groups.

Pattern of Assistance:

The unit cost is Rs.4.00 lakhs. Out of this , Rs.2.00 lakhs will be contributed by GOI as subsidy and the balance of unit cost will be met from budgetary funds from Fisheries Development Scheme funds of 2016-17 (Contribution to NFDB schemes, Consultancy, Outsourcing, ICT, Branding, Publicity and Honorarium to MPFEAs).

Indicative Components of the scheme:

- Fish auction platform,
- Net mending,
- Fish drying platform,
- water facility, bathrooms, bore
- Any other facilities relevant to the scheme.

Mode of Implementation:

1. The DFOs have to identify the places for construction of landing centers at reservoirs by conducting preliminary survey of the site by the technical staff and based on the feasibility/non-feasibility the DFOs will scrutinize, select and submit the same to the District Collector for approval with a detailed estimate on the construction and facilities to be provided for landing centre.
2. The executive agency shall be by engineering division of fisheries department or any state/central govt. approved by the concerned District Collector.
3. Monthly reports, right from the stage of implementation to the completion of the landing centre are to be furnished by the DFOs etc... to the Commissioner of Fisheries, AP, Vijayawada.
4. The benefitted societies/licensed fishers/any other shall be given awareness on hygienic maintenance of the landing centre.
5. The management of the landing centre will be by the special committee constituted with the concerned reservoir fishermen and fisheries department.

Guidelines for Providing Craft and Gear to Reservoir and Inland Fishermen

Introduction:

Andhra Pradesh has vast potential for inland resources and contributing substantially to the GSDP of the State as well as generating income and employment. The sector aims at exploitation of all the possible water resources under capture and culture fishery base for increasing fish production and productivity through sustainable development. The sector is contributing considerably for food security, nutrition and health, livelihood security to rural population. In A.P State, about 8.00 lakhs fishermen eke-out their livelihood on fishing activities in tanks and reservoirs. So far 1326 inland fishermen cooperative societies are organized in the state with a total membership of 1, 29,939 fishers. Majority of these fishermen are poor and cannot afford to buy craft and tackle for fishing activities. In order to increase fish production and to improve their livelihoods of the inland fishermen, there is a need to assist them by providing boats and nets.

Objectives:

- To increase the fish production
- To improve the livelihood of the inland fishermen
- To supply hygienic and fresh fish to the consumers in domestic market
- To create assets for poor fishermen

Beneficiaries:

- Licensed fishers of reservoirs / members of Inland FCSs
- The beneficiary(s) should not avail the same scheme under any Govt. sponsored programmes during current year.

Pattern of Assistance:

The unit cost is Rs. 1.00 lakh. The subsidy will be 50% on the unit cost with maximum ceiling of Rs. 0.50 lakhs per unit. The balance of the unit cost will be met by beneficiary or by bank loan.

Components eligible for assistance:

- Net and boat / only net/ only boat / ice box / ice box with net or boat as per the choice of the beneficiary. Boat may be fitted with engine as per choice of the beneficiary**.**

Mode of implementation:-

- The concerned FDO/AIF will identify the eligible beneficiaries for supply of implements and collect the applications along with details of Aadhaar card, mobile number, bank account, Photograph of the beneficiary.

- FDO/AIF after scrutinizing the genuineness of the beneficiaries, will submit the final list of beneficiaries as per his target to concerned District Fisheries Officer

- The DFO will scrutinize the beneficiaries' lists of all FDOs/AIFs in the district basing on the eligibility criteria and obtain approval of the District Collector.

- After approval of the beneficiaries list by the District Collector, Purchases have to be made at District Level by the District purchase committee.

- District Level Purchase Committee headed by the District Collector/Joint Collector will identify the suppliers of different components of scheme and empanel the list of suppliers with unit cost of each of the component on Rate Contract Basis as per the requirement of the beneficiaries and facilitate the beneficiaries to select the suppliers and material as per their choice

- The empanelled suppliers have to display the components on the date and venue as fixed by the DFO for verification of the quality of material by the beneficiaries and to exercise option for selection of material by the beneficiaries of their choice

- Accordingly the DFO has to get the declarations from the beneficiaries and issue sanction orders.

- The DFO should place the indent to suppliers as per the Beneficiary choice and supply the units to beneficiaries
- The subsidy portion shall be released to the bank account of the beneficiary. The bank shall transfer the cost of the materials to the supplier which includes beneficiary contribution or bank loan and the subsidy amount on the advisory letter from the concerned DFO.
- The DFO should maintain the book of records along with photographs/ videos of distribution for producing for verification by the higher authorities and Audit team.
- The beneficiaries should produce the assets procured under the scheme on demand by the Department Officers or any authorized person.

- The District Fisheries Officers shall submit Utilization certificates in full shape to Head Office within one month from the date of grounding the units.

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Operative guidelines for Insulated Trucks

1. Introduction:

In fishing industry it is estimated that, the post harvest losses are around 25-30%. The link between aqua farms, fish landing centres and fishing harbours on one side and the processing units and fish markets on other side is are very weak, as there is no proper transportation facility with organized cold chain. At present only the processing plant owners have this kind of transport facility. The cold chain facility will be strengthened by providing insulated trucks to technocrats/entrepreneurs/ FCS / FPOs/women SHGs / MMGs and other eligible groups to reduce post harvest losses.

2. Objectives:

a) To strengthen the cold chain facilities network
b) To maintain the quality of the produce.
c) To get better price to the producers, supply of good quality products to consumers and to strengthen the distribution network.
d) To reduce the exploitation and role of middlemen.
e) To protect the interests of small and marginal aqua farmers.

3. Beneficiaries:

a) The eligible beneficiaries are Fish farmers associations / FCS/ FPOs/ SHGs.

4. Unit cost:

Up to Rs. 15.00 Lakhs.

5. Pattern of assistance:

Assistance will be in the form of subsidy @ 50 % of approved project cost with a ceiling of Rs. 7.50 lakhs per unit. The non-subsidy portion will be beneficiary through self finance or bank loan.

6. Items eligible for assistance:

The components for the financial assistance are as follows:

a) Cost of truck including registration, permit charges etc.
b) Fabrication and installation of cabin
c) Equipment like crates, Plastic/ thermocol boxes, plates etc.
d) Other Operational equipment relevant to insulated truck

7. Documents required:

a. Duly filled in Requisition application form
b. Detailed Project Report
c. Consent letter from bank, and a copy of project appraisal report from bank, if availing bank loan.
d. Certificate of registration and Bye laws of the society / group / self certification by Unemployed youth.
e. Resolution of the concerned Fishermen Cooperative Society.
f. Quotations from the suppliers of vehicle, insulated body and refrigeration unit
g. Valid driving licence or learners licence.
h. Other relevant documents, if any

8. Conditions specific to the scheme:

a) The truck should be maintained in hygienic condition as specified by Department of Fisheries, A.P.
b) The vehicles purchased or the loan released by the bank before the date of sanction order of Department of Fisheries is not eligible for subsidy.

c) The Truck unit and cabinet permanently mounted on the vehicle are only eligible for assistance.
d) Only One (1) number of vehicles will be sanctioned for each Group/ beneficiary
e) The Truck should be purchased within six weeks from the date of Sanction of funds.
f) Duly notarised surety Bond to be executed by the beneficiary group/individual on Non-judicial stamp paper of not less than Rs.100/-
g) Bank Certificate, Certifying that they have released term loan and have no objection on release of back ended subsidy being provided by Govt.
h) Copy of Registration certificate issued by the concerned Regional Licensing Authority (RLA), duly certified by notary. There shall be hypothecated in the name of Department of Fisheries of the concerned for 3 years from the date of Registration.
i) It will be prominently displayed that the "The Insulated Vehicle has been financially assisted by Department of Fisheries, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh".
j) Photograph and video CD of the Vehicle from all directions clearly indicating the front and back number plate of insulated truck
k) Physical inspection by concerned authority appointed by Department of Fisheries., A.P.,
l) The beneficiary should not avail the same scheme under any other Govt. sponsored programmes.
m) **Recall of Grant:**

The Government will have the authority to recall the grant,

i. If the vehicle is sold / transferred before 3 years from the date of release of Subsidy.
ii. If the vehicle is used for transport of any other material other than Fish produce.
iii. If the vehicle is hired to persons, companies for non- Fisheries activity, etc.,

9. Mode of Implementation:

a) The FDO/AIF should identify the beneficiaries and collect the applications after screening by the local committee, if any, along with necessary enclosures and recommends to DFO.
b) The DFO shall verify the details of the applications and get the approval of the District Collector.
c) After approval, the DFO will issue sanction order to the beneficiary to purchase the vehicle as per specifications .
d) The District Fisheries officer shall release the subsidy to the beneficiary bank account after purchase of the unit in his name either by availing bank loan or by beneficiary own contribution.
e) The beneficiaries should produce the assets procured under the scheme on demand by the Department Officers or any authorized person.
f) The DFO should submit U.C within one month of grounding the scheme.

Operative Guidelines on Establishment of 2 Tonne Ice Plant

Introduction:

Andhra Pradesh Government has identified Fisheries as one of the growth engines under primary sector mission and targeted to achieve double digit inclusive growth. Andhra Pradesh ranked first with 19.78 lakh tones of fish/ prawn production during the year 2014-15, constituting around 20% of the total production in the country. Out of 6.05 lakh marine fishermen living in 555 fishing villages 1.608 lakh are active marine fishermen and they are having 30,000 fishing boats. The fish caught gets landed at 4 fishing harbors and 350 fish landing centres along 974 Kms. of coast line. The freshwater and marine fish produced is 16.83 lakh tones (85% of total production). It is preserved in chilled condition. 3 lakh tones of shrimp/ prawn produced from brackish water, marine and freshwater sources is destined for exports and its value is around Rs.14, 000 crores. During 2015-16, the fish production achieved is 23.52 lakh tones with GVA of Rs.30, 099 Crores. The fish / prawn caught will be immediately preserved in ice. Due to lack of

adequate post harvest facilities; about 25-30% of the fish production is lost. Hence establishment of ice plants is one important intervention to prevent or reduce post harvest losses.

Objectives of project:

- To strengthen the post harvest facilities.
- To make available the requirement amount of ice for preserving fish.

Pattern of Assistance

The unit cost is 5.00 lakhs. The subsidy will be 50% of the project cost with a maximum ceiling of Rs.2.50 lakhs per unit. The balance of project cost will be met by the beneficiary through bank loan or by self financial assistance.

Component eligible for assistance:

a) Ice making equipment (2 tonne capacity per day)

b) Other Equipment relevant to Ice plant

Beneficiaries:

1. Fish farmers / FCS/Unemployed fisheries graduates / Entrepreneurs associated with post harvest activities
2. The beneficiary should not have availed subsidy earlier for this unit from State ,Central or any other Govt., or semi Govt organization.

Documents required:

1. Application for Assistance
2. DPR / Self Contained Proposals
3. Bank consent letter extending loan , if bank loan is availed
4. Quotations for the equipment
5. Copies of all required statutory permissions

Mode of implementation:

1. Wide publicity shall be given in the local media, both print and electronic about the scheme.
2. The DFO will scrutinize the applications received, assess the validity of the ownership of the applicants, documents, etc. including financial capacity of the applicants, as also to undertake other required infrastructure.
3. Preliminary survey of the site will be carried out by the Technical Staff and they will submit reports on the feasibility/non-feasibility of each site, to the respective District Fisheries Officers.
4. Based on the DPRs and feasibility of the project at the site the DFOs will scrutinize, select and prepare a list of recommended applications and submit the same to District Collector for approval.
5. After approval, sanction letter is issued beneficiary. The beneficiary shall ground the scheme within 3 months from the date of sanction letter is issued. The subsidy will be released to the bank account of the beneficiary as back ended subsidy after completion of the scheme by the beneficiary.
6. The beneficiary shall display on the facility created prominently that the "The ice Plant has been financially assisted by Department of Fisheries, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh".
7. The DFO should submit U.C along with work completion report and the photographs of the facility within one month of grounding the scheme.

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Operative Guidelines on Establishment of 5 Tonne Ice Plant

Andhra Pradesh Government has identified Fisheries as one of the growth engines under primary sector mission and targeted to achieve double digit inclusive growth. Andhra Pradesh ranked first with 19.78 lakh tones of fish/ prawn production during the year 2014-15, constituting around 20% of the total production in the country. Out of 6.05 lakh marine fishermen living in 555 fishing villages 1.608 lakh are active marine fishermen and they are having 30,000 fishing boats. The fish caught gets landed at 4 fishing harbors and 350 fish landing centres along 974 Kms. of coast line. The freshwater and marine fish produced is 16.83 lakh tones (85% of total production). It is preserved in chilled condition. 3 lakh tones of shrimp/ prawn produced from brackish water, marine and freshwater sources is destined for exports and its value is around Rs.14, 000 crores. During 2015-16, the fish production achieved is 23.52 lakh tones with GVA of Rs.30, 099 Crores. The fish / prawn caught will be immediately preserved in ice. Due to lack of adequate post harvest facilities; about 25-30% of the fish production is lost. Hence establishment of ice plants is one important intervention to prevent or reduce post harvest losses.

Objectives of project:

- To strengthen the post harvest facilities.
- To make available the requirement amount of ice for preserving fish.

Pattern of Assistance

The unit cost is 12.50 lakhs. The subsidy will be 50% of the project cost with a maximum ceiling of Rs.6.25 lakhs per unit. The balance of project cost will be met by the beneficiary through bank loan or met by beneficiary.

Component eligible for assistance:

a) Ice making equipment (5 tonne capacity per day)

b) Other Equipment relevant to Ice plant

Beneficiaries:

1. Fish farmers / FCS/Unemployed fisheries graduates / Entrepreneurs associated with post harvest activities
2. The beneficiary should not have availed subsidy earlier for this unit from State ,Central or any other Govt., or semi Govt organization.

Documents required:

1. Application for Assistance
2. DPR / Self Contained Proposals
3. Bank consent letter extending loan , if bank loan is availed
4. Quotations for the equipment
5. Copies of all required statutory permissions

Mode of implementation:

a) Wide publicity shall be given in the local media, both print and electronic about the scheme.

b) The DFO will scrutinize the applications received; assess the validity of the ownership of the applicants, documents, etc. including financial capacity of the applicants, as also to undertake other required infrastructure.

c) Preliminary survey of the site will be carried out by the Technical Staff and they will submit reports on the feasibility/non-feasibility of each site, to the respective District Fisheries Officers.

d) Based on the DPRs and feasibility of the project at the site the DFOs will scrutinize, select and prepare a list of recommended applications and submit the same to District Collector for approval.

e) After approval, sanction letter is issued beneficiary. The beneficiary shall ground the scheme within 3 months from the date of sanction letter is issued. The subsidy will be released to the bank account of the beneficiary as back ended subsidy after completion of the scheme by the beneficiary.

f) The beneficiary shall display on the facility created prominently that the "The ice Plant has been financially assisted by Department of Fisheries, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh".

g) The beneficiary shall not sell the facility before three years from the date of sanction of subsidy. If this condition is violated, Govt will have the authority to recall the subsidy.

h) The DFO should submit U.C along with work completion report and the photographs of the facility within one month of grounding the scheme**.**

Operative Guidelines on Establishment of 10 Tonne Ice Plant

Andhra Pradesh Government has identified Fisheries as one of the growth engines under primary sector mission and targeted to achieve double digit inclusive growth. Andhra Pradesh ranked first with 19.78 lakh tones of fish/ prawn production during the year 2014-15, constituting around 20% of the total production in the country. Out of 6.05 lakh marine fishermen living in 555 fishing villages 1.608 lakh are active marine fishermen and they are having 30,000 fishing boats. The fish caught gets landed at 4 fishing harbors and 350 fish landing centres along 974 Kms. of coast line. The freshwater and marine fish produced is 16.83 lakh tones (85% of total production). It is preserved in chilled condition. 3 lakh tones of shrimp/ prawn produced from brackish water, marine and freshwater sources is destined for exports and its value is around Rs.14, 000 crores. During 2015-16, the fish production achieved is 23.52 lakh tones with GVA of Rs.30, 099 Crores. The fish / prawn caught will be immediately preserved in ice. Due to lack of adequate post harvest facilities; about 25-30% of the fish production is lost. Hence establishment of ice plants is one important intervention to prevent or reduce post harvest losses.

Objectives of project:

- To strengthen the post harvest facilities.
- To make available the requirement amount of ice for preserving fish.

Pattern of Assistance

The unit cost is 25.00 lakhs. The subsidy will be 50% of the project cost with a maximum ceiling of Rs.12.50 lakhs per unit. The balance of project cost will be met by the beneficiary through bank loan or met by beneficiary.

Component eligible for assistance:

a) Ice making equipment (10 tonne capacity per day)
b) Other Equipment relevant to Ice plant

Beneficiaries:

1. Fish farmers / FCS/Unemployed fisheries graduates / Entrepreneurs associated with post harvest activities

2 The beneficiary should not have availed subsidy earlier for this unit from State, Central or any other Govt., or semi Govt organization.

Documents required:

1. Application for Assistance
2. DPR / Self Contained Proposals
3. Bank consent letter extending loan, if bank loan is availed
4. Quotations for the equipment
5. Copies of all required statutory permissions

Mode of implementation:

1. Wide publicity for the scheme will be given both in print and electronic media about the scheme inviting applications from prospective entrepreneurs either through DFOs or to the Commissioner of Fisheries directly.
2 A six member committee shall be constituted with the Commissioner of Fisheries as chairman, Joint Director of Fisheries at Head office and four other members (one representative each from CIFA and MPEDA, the DFO of the concerned district and Principal , SIFT, Kakinada) . The Committee shall assess the validity of the ownership of the applicants, documents, etc. including financial capacity of the applicants, as also to undertake other required infrastructure and also evaluate the applications received and visit the site and submit reports on the feasibility/non-feasibility of each of the project and make recommendations for sanction of subsidy.

3. Based on the recommendations of the Committee, the Commissioner of Fisheries, A.P shall issue sanction letter to beneficiary. The beneficiary shall commence grounding of the scheme within 3 months from the date of sanction letter is issued.
4. After approval, sanction letter is issued beneficiary. The beneficiary shall ground the scheme within 3 months from the date of sanction letter is issued. The subsidy will be released to the bank account of the beneficiary as back ended subsidy after completion of the scheme by the beneficiary.
5. The beneficiary shall display on the facility created prominently that the "The ice Plant has been financially assisted by Department of Fisheries, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh".
6. The beneficiary shall not sell the facility before three years from the date of sanction of subsidy. If this condition is violated, Govt will have the authority to recall the subsidy.
7. The DFO should submit U.C along with work completion report and the photographs of the facility within one month of grounding the scheme**.**

Operative guidelines on Establishment of Modern Fish Retail Outlet

1. Introduction:

The development of domestic markets plays a very important role in the development of fisheries sector in the State. Domestic marketing development helps in minimizing post-harvest losses, increasing employment opportunities, fetching good price to seller and offers high standards of hygiene and sanitation leading to food safety. The importance of domestic marketing lies in the fact that, though Andhra Pradesh stands first in fish production, the per capita consumption is low. The fish produced in the State, both from marine and inland sectors, is marketed domestically through a network of wholesale, major, minor retail, roadside markets, etc. The majority of fish retail outlets in the State are unhygienic and the fish storing and handling facilities are poor. Availability of potable water, good quality ice, electricity, waste disposal system is other problems. Therefore, by promoting the modern hygienic fish retail outlets, such problems can be addressed

2. Objectives: .

a) To improve the domestic fish marketing network
b) Promotion of organized, hygienic and assured market to improve fish consumption.
c) Awareness about the health benefits of fish consumption
d) To help in reduction of protein malnutrition and under nutrition.
e) To develop entrepreneurship, empowerment of fisher women and improve the family income and society.

3. Beneficiaries:

1. Fisher family members/ fish farmers/MMGs/SHGs/Unemployed youth/State / District Level Fisheries Federations

4. Unit cost:
Upto Rs.10 lakhs.

5. Type of assistance:
Assistance will be in the form of subsidy @ 50 % of approved project cost with a maximum ceiling of Rs. 5.00 lakhs per unit. The assistance is given for both Stationary and mobile fish outlets.

6. Items eligible for assistance:
The components for the financial assistance are as follows:

a) Fibre outlet/ cement structure with tiles etc
b) Deep freezer for storage
c) Chilled Display a glass arrangement
d) Transport facility – ¾ wheeler for procurement of live fish with oxygen cylinders and syntax tank.
e) Electronic weighing balance
f) Equipment for fish cutting, dressing tools, and packaging material
g) Ice box 100 litres and 50 litres.
h) Utensils for value addition, stove and cooking gas
i) Any other suitable items relevant to fish retailing
j) In case of mobile retail outlet, the cost of vehicle is eligible for assistance along with relevant equipment and tools for fish marketing outlet are eligible for assistance.

7. Documents required:

(a) Duly filled in Requisition application form
(b) Project Report
(c) Land document (minimum floor area of 100 square feet) for Stationary outlet
(d) Design and layout
(e) Item-wise estimate of civil works certified by Government or Chartered Engineer
(f) List of equipments along with quotations
(g) Consent letter from bank, and a copy of project appraisal report from Bank if availing bank loan.
(h) Trade license from local civic body
(i) Valid driving licence for mobile fish retail outlet,
(j) Other relevant documents if any

8. Conditions specific to the scheme:

a) Stall should be maintained in hygienic condition as specified by Department of Fisheries, A.P.
b) The outlet should be completed within one month from the date of Sanction of funds.
c) The beneficiary should not avail the same scheme under any other Govt. sponsored programmes.
d) Subsidy shall be released to bank account of beneficiary after completion of the unit either by availing bank loan or by beneficiary own contribution.

9. Mode of Implementation:

a) The FDO/AIF should identify the beneficiaries and collect the applications after screening by the local committee, if any along with necessary enclosures and recommends to DFO.
b) The DFO shall verify the details of the applications and get the approval of the District Collector.
c) After approval, the DFO will issue sanction order to the beneficiary to set up stall as per plan furnished along with application.
d) The District Fisheries officer shall release the subsidy to the beneficiary bank account after completion of the unit either by availing bank loan or by beneficiary own contribution. The subsidy may be released basing on the progress of work.
e) The beneficiaries should produce the assets procured under the scheme on demand by the Department Officers or any authorized person.
f) The DFO should submit U.C within one month of grounding the scheme.

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Operative guidelines for Solar wind Hybrid freezing plant

1. Introduction:

The post harvest losses are about 25-30% of total fish production. Establishment of Solar wind hybrid freezing plant of 1.2 T capacities to reduce post harvest losses and to keep the fish in fresh condition. Further, it is supplemented by 250 Kg capacity dry fish unit to make value addition to the low value fishes. Generally, unit will be installed near a fish landing station to avoid spoilage of fish due to lack of cool or chill chamber the fish after reaching the landing centre. The fish caught will be placed in crates immediately and to preserve the caught fish it is stored in Insulated chamber (freezer plant) at -4 degree centigrade to 2 degree centigrade. The fish can be stored for 3-4 days. The facility will run on Solar-wind energy. However, there is also provision for AC/DC power supply to the unit.

2. Objectives of project:

a) To preserve the fish at a controlled temperature with humidity levels; without usage of large quantity of Ice in flakes or crushed form;

b) To prevent the post harvest losses

c) To preserve the fish for longer duration

d) To promote Non- conventional energy resources for preservation Technologies.

e) To promote value addition to the low value fish though promotion of solar fish drying unts

3. Technical Issues and specifications:

The above systems will be installed by National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj - Rural Technology Park (NIRDPR-RTP), through its unit partner Ms Teewave Technologies, Hyderabad. There will be two units

A. Hybrid Solar and Wind powered preserving chamber
B. Solar hybrid Dehydrator

The recommended Technical specifications of Solar hybrid Dehydrator:

Capacity	1200 Kgs
Chamber size:	Insulation: 6” thick PUF
Size of the chamber	8’ Length X 5.8’ Width X 7’ Ht
Material	22 swg G I sheets with angular structure
Temperature	(-) 6° C to (+) 4° C in Chilling chamber
Compressor peak load calculation	48V DC X 480 W + or – 5%
Fans	Internal and outer DC 12V
Fish loading capacity	48 crates *with 25 Kgs fish in each crate, crate size - 13” X 21”X 1`2”
Loading type	Two sides crates with center 30” space for loading

4. Unit cost & Pattern of Assistance

Normally, the unit cost is estimated upto Rs. 15.00 Lakhs. Rs. 10.00 lakhs for Solar wind hybrid freezer plant and Rs. 5.00 lakhs for Solar fish drying unit. The unit cost does not include civil structure required to install the facility.

This scheme is taken up as pilot and demonstration unit by the department for the benefit of fishers at fish landing centres. The balance of the project cost (after excluding the GoI subsidy assistance of Rs.7.50 Lakhs / unit) will be met from budgetary funds from Fisheries Development Scheme funds of 2016-17 (Contribution to NFDB schemes, Consultancy, Outsourcing, ICT, Branding, Publicity and Honorarium to MPFEAs).

5. Items eligible for assistance:

The components for the financial assistance are as follows:

a) Tunnel structure
b) Poly carbonate Sheet
c) PUF Insulated sheet
d) HPHE Solar concentrator
e) AC hot air blowers
f) Temperature controller
g) 5 inch DC fans
h) SPV modules
i) Perforated trays.
j) Any other item/ equipment recommended by Department of Fisheries.

6. Documents required:

(a) Detailed Project Report
(b) Quotations from the suppliers

7. Mode of implementation:

a) This project of Solar Wind Powered Chilling unit and Solar Hybrid Fish Dehydrator systems will be implemented as a demonstration model under AP Fisheries department.
b) The local JD or DD/AD will be the controlling authority.
c) The JD/DD/AD will be handing over the day to day operations of the unit to a local fishermen society or NGO who can be acceptable for the maintenance and the safety and security of the unit.
d) The DFO should submit U.C within one month of installation of the unit.

Dr. MANMOHAN SINGH
SPECIAL CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

//FORWARDED::BY ORDER//

SECTION OFFICER